

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The term *speech act* refers to the actions performed via utterances. Speech act commonly gives more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, invitation, promise, or request (Yule, 1996:47). Austin classifies three kinds of acts that are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression, illocutionary act is an act of utterance with some kind of function in mind, and perlocutionary act is the consequence of recognizing illocutionary act. Furthermore Searle (in Levinson, 1983:240) classifies five types of utterances, namely representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. Utterances intends to make thing happens, especially representative utterance.

Representative is the utterance where the speakers represent external reality by making words fit the world as they believe it to be the case or not; they are stating, asserting, describing, affirming, concluding, etc. For example, in asserting utterances the speakers and the writers use language to inform what they know or believe. The language in assertive utterance is concern with information or facts. As a result, the goal of asserting is to inform something. According to Leech (1983:11) the term of pragmalinguistics can be applied to the study of more linguistic end of pragmatic-where the speakers consider the particular resources which a given

language provides for conveying illocutions. There are some examples of representative utterance in *Qomik Quran Juz 9*.

(The families who want to follow the competition on the 17th of August about harmonious family, especially their daughter imagine a husband like her father)

TL: *Senang dong, ayah kan ayah terbaik sedunia.*

SL: Of course we are. He is the best father in the world.

TL: *Seneng banget Nabila punya suami ingin yang seperti ayah.*

SL: **I am happy, too. I will marry someone like dad when I grow up.**

The utterance above has one predication in the form of an independent clause. The subject of this sentence is a noun *I* and the predicate is an adjective phrase *am happy*. The predicate is an adjective verb which consists of *am* and an adjective *happy*. There is no object in this sentence but it has an adjective *too* in the end of this sentence which means serving as superlative intensifier of Nabila's feeling to her father. The sentence is ended by full stop. The following sentence above is to support Nabila's desire in her future life. The form of utterance includes upgraders. The utterance belongs to adjective intensifier because *too* which is mark of adjective intensifiers.

The utterance in bold is the announcing in the representative utterance. From the utterance above, the locution is Nabila said that she was happy too and she would marry someone like her father when she was grown up. The illocution of the announcement is presented by Nabila' utterance "**I am happy, too. I will marry someone like dad when I grow up**" here she tells her father that she is very happy in her future life because she wants to marry someone like her father. It is clear from Nabila about her feeling, she

tells definitely for all people around her including her brother, her father, and her mother. This utterance stated by Nabila is the first time in front of her family in which she gives information clearly. So, the intention is announcing.

(Context: A father who give knowledge about Islam especially people who is heir of the earth)

TL: *Ya, akhirnya orang Islam tidak berjaya di bumi.*

SL: Yea, and the moslems are not glorious in the world

TL: *Razak, Allah memang mewariskan bumi ini pada manusia.....*

SL: Razak, **Allah endowed the world to the people..... Of course, those who can take care of the world.**

The utterance above consists of two kinds of sentences. The first sentence is simple sentence including the subject is *Allah*, the predicate is *endowed* as verb, and the object is *the world to the people*. Then, it is following the second sentence uses relative pronoun in which the adverb *Of course* in the beginning of sentence to stress the utterance also the dependent clause is *those who can take care of the world*. The deep structure is: *They can take care of the world*. It belongs to adverbial intensifier in upgraders.

The utterance in bold is the explaining in representative utterances. From the example above, the locution is that a father says to his son that Allah endowed the world to the people. The illocution is a father believes that Allah gives this world to all people in the earth who can take care of the world. So the intention of the father to his son is explaining that related to Al Qur'an chapter *Al A'raf* verse 128 about Musa said to his people that seek help in Allah and be patient. Verily, the earth is Allah's. He gives it as a heritage to whom He wills of His slaves, and the blessed for the *muttaqun*.

Research on representative utterance is very limited. For example Meisyaroh (2010) studied representative utterance in conversation of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* movie manuscript; Bahrudin (2013) analyzed representative utterance in *Super-T T-Shirt*; Santiko (2007) studied speech acts of representative utterance in *The Born Loser* cartoon strip; Afnani (2013) studied representative utterance from love expression reflected in novel entitled *The Last Promise* by Richard Paul Evans. Nevertheless, some of these studies did not particularly investigate the variation of representative utterance and the illocution also compare the type of representative which has close purposes. Thus this study is meant to fill this gap. However like the previous studies, it also investigates the forms intention of the use of representative, but unlike the previous studies, it uses a comic book as the data source.

Qomik Quran Juz 9 has many kind of sentence in representative utterance. According to the phenomena above, the researcher conducted the research entitled **REPRESENTATIVE UTTERANCES IN “QOMIK QURAN JUZ 9”**.

B. The Scope of the Study

This study only analyzes illocutionary act of representative utterances in *Qomik Quran Juz 9*. This study specifically focuses on the variation of pragmalinguistic forms and the illocutionary acts of representative utterances. The theory of Trosborg (1995) is applied to analyse the pragmalinguistic

forms and the illocutionary acts of representative utterances is analyze based on the theory of illocutionary act of Austin (1993).

C. Problem Statement

Related the background of the study the researcher formulates the research question as follows:

1. What are the pragmalinguistic variations of representative utterance?
2. What are the illocutionary acts of representative utterance?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the pragmalinguistic variations of representative utterance.
2. To describe the illocutionary acts of representative utterance.

E. Benefit of the Study

There are two kinds of advantages: theoretical and practical. The advantages of the study are:

1. Theoretical Benefits
 - a. The research result can be additional reference in analyzing the variations of pragmalinguistic and improving the ability of analyzing about the illocutionary acts, especially in representative utterance.
 - b. This research can be useful for adding the knowledge of representative utterance.
2. Practical Benefits
 - a. The researcher hopes that this research will useful and add the knowledge of other students about the use of representative utterance.

- b. This study will provide the information for English learners about the variations of pragmalinguistics, and the strategies of giving the intention of representative utterance.
- c. For the readers of *Qomik Quran Juz 9* in general, they will get more understanding the contents of this comic.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer divides this research paper into five chapters:

Chapter I is introduction which contains background of the study, previous study, the scope of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory that consists of notion of pragmatics, principles of pragmatics, pragmatic context, the notion of pragmalinguistics, the types of pragmalinguistics form, notion of speech act, types of speech act, representative utterance, the classification of representative utterance, and comic.

Chapter III is research method. It presents type of the study, object of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV presents data analysis, research findings and discussion. It presents the result of study and discussion.

Chapter V presents conclusion and suggestion.